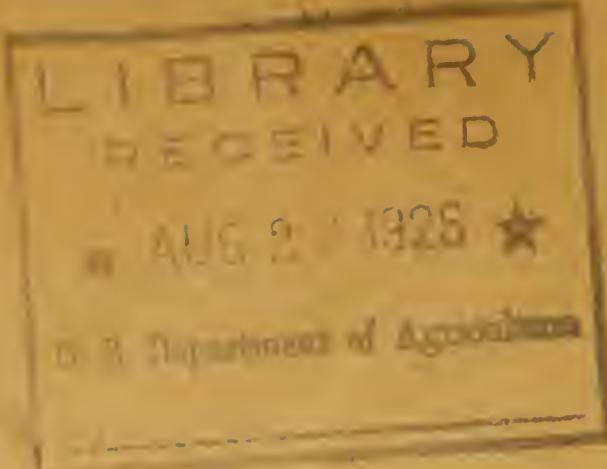


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S. R. A.—Agricultural Economics, 100

Issued August 3, 1926

United States Department of Agriculture

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS No. 100
(AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS)

OFFICIAL STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR GRADES OF WOOL AND WOOL TOP

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1926.

Hon. W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

SIR: Sets of standards for grades of wool and wool top are being referred to you. If they meet with your approval they are to become effective July 1, 1926. These grades, which are 12 in number, have been developed to provide for a more minute classification of wool than the 7 grades which were established as standards in 1923 and which they supersede.

The need for these more numerous grades was emphasized at the final hearing on the tentative wool grades held in Washington in 1923, when the joint committee on research and standardization of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, and the National Association of Worsted and Woolen Spinners, urging the establishment of the seven grades as standards, recommended using also the English terminology, and suggested the correlating of the two systems.

In accordance with these recommendations, steps to correlate the grades were undertaken, and in the fall of 1923, George T. Willingmyre, of this department; P. H. Bates, of the Department of Commerce; and Marland C. Hobbs, representing the associated organizations of manufacturers, went to England to confer with the British wool authorities. Hearty cooperation was shown by the British trade, and a committee composed of members of the British Wool Federation, one of the leading organizations in the industry, and in this instance authorized by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce to act for the several wool and wool textile organizations of the country, was appointed to work with the committee from the United States. When the negotiations were begun it was found that a need existed for greater uniformity of the English qualities as well. The committee examined the grades then in use and selected types that were an average of each quality. In the latter part of 1925, another mission, composed of Mr. Willingmyre, Mr. Hobbs, and Warren E. Emley, of the Department of Commerce, went to England to conclude the negotiations. Agreement was reached not only on the 12 grades of wool, but in addition, corresponding grades of wool top, identical as to diameter of fiber, were selected. Both wool and top grades were approved by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce.

At the public hearing held in Washington on April 29, 1926, these grades were presented to the wool industry for criticism and suggestions for improvement. As only favorable comment was received, a motion was made by Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and seconded by Thomas A. Ball, president of the National Association of Worsted and Woolen Spinners, that the grades of wool and wool top shown be approved by the conference and that they be established as standards. J. F. Walker, of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association, and J. F. Wilson, of the California Wool Growers' Association, spoke on the motion and in favor of adoption. The motion was carried unanimously.

It will be recalled that the official wool standards of 7 grades were developed to provide a means for grading wool in the fleece. The wool grades which are now submitted for your consideration are 12 in number and provide for the division of the fleece into the qualities found within it. The terms of these 7 official wool grades will be correlated with the numerical terms of the proposed grades in order that the new and old terms may be closely related for the information of all connected with the industry.

In the development of these standards the bureau's wool technologists have received the hearty support, cooperation, and aid of the textile technologists of the Bureau of Standards, United States Department of Commerce.

The proposed standards have been submitted to the solicitor and have been accepted by him.

Very respectfully,

LLOYD S. TENNY,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

Approved.

R. W. WILLIAMS, *Solicitor.*

PUBLIC NOTICE ESTABLISHING OFFICIAL STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR GRADES OF WOOL AND WOOL TOP

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 19 of the United States warehouse act, approved August 11, 1916 (39 Stat. L. pp. 446, 486); amended July 24, 1919, and February 23, 1923, I, William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish, promulgate, and give public notice of standards for grades of wool and wool top effective July 1, 1926, as herein-after set forth. Said standards shall thereupon supersede and replace the standards for grades of wool which were established by the Secretary on May 18, 1923, as effective July 1, 1923, the changes being a subdivision of several of the grades to increase the number in the series from 7 to 12, and the addition of numerals correlated with the American terminology in designating the grades.

OFFICIAL STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR GRADES OF WOOL AND WOOL TOP

For the purposes of these standards:

SECTION 1.—Grade 80's, or fine.

(a) 80's shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is not greater than the sample marked "80's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool."

(b) 80's shall also be wool top which in diameter of fiber is not greater than the sample marked "80's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool top."

SECTION 2.—Grade 70's, or fine.

(a) 70's shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "80's" but not greater than the sample marked "70's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool."

(b) 70's shall also be wool top which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "80's" but not greater than the sample marked "70's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool top."

SECTION 3.—Grade 64's, or fine.

(a) 64's shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "70's" but not greater than the sample marked "64's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States

Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool."

(b) 64's shall also be wool top which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "70's" but not greater than the sample marked "64's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool top."

SECTION 4.—Grade 60's, or one-half blood.

(a) 60's shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "64's" but not greater than the sample marked "60's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool."

(b) 60's shall also be wool top which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "64's" but not greater than the sample marked "60's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool top."

SECTION 5.—Grade 58's, or one-half blood.

(a) 58's shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "60's" but not greater than the sample marked "58's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool."

(b) 58's shall also be wool top which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "60's" but not greater than the sample marked "58's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool top."

SECTION 6.—Grade 56's, or three-eighths blood.

(a) 56's shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "58's" but not greater than the sample marked "56's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool."

(b) 56's shall also be wool top which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "58's" but not greater than the sample marked "56's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool top."

SECTION 7.—Grade 50's, or one-fourth blood.

(a) 50's shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "56's" but not greater than the sample marked "50's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a con-

tainer marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool."

(b) 50's shall also be wool top which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "56's" but not greater than the sample marked "50's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool top."

SECTION 8.—Grade 48's, or one-fourth blood.

(a) 48's shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "50's" but not greater than the sample marked "48's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool."

(b) 48's shall also be wool top which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "50's" but not greater than the sample marked "48's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool top."

SECTION 9.—Grade 46's, or low one-fourth blood.

(a) 46's shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "48's" but not greater than the sample marked "46's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool."

(b) 46's shall also be wool top which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "48's" but not greater than the sample marked "46's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool top."

SECTION 10.—Grade 44's, or common.

(a) 44's shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "46's" but not greater than the sample marked "44's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool."

(b) 44's shall also be wool top which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "46's" but not greater than the sample marked "44's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool top."

SECTION 11.—Grade 40's, or braid.

(a) 40's shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "44's" but not greater than the sample marked "40's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool."

(b) 40's shall also be wool top which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "44's" but not greater than the sample marked "40's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool top."

SECTION 12.—Grade 36's, or braid.

(a) 36's shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "40's" but not greater than the sample marked "36's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool."

(b) 36's shall also be wool top which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "40's" but not greater than the sample marked "36's" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official standards of the United States for grades of wool top."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the city of Washington this 18th day of June, 1926.



W M Jardine

Secretary of Agriculture.

LETTER OF APPROVAL BY THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, June 8, 1926.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am glad to learn from the report of our representative present at the meeting on April 29 that the proposed new standard grades of wool and of tops met with unanimous approval. Since this department has shared with you the responsibility of developing these standards, we also share with you the satisfaction of knowing that they have been found acceptable to all parties concerned.

It is my belief that the adoption of these standards is a distinct forward step in the development of better commercial conditions in the wool industry. This department will be glad to assist you in your efforts to secure their voluntary adoption.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

HERBERT HOOVER.

(5)

DEVELOPMENT OF WOOL AND WOOL TOP GRADES

By GEORGE T. WILLINGMYRE, *Specialist, Wool Marketing and Standardization*

The efforts made by the United States Department of Agriculture to develop a set of standards for wool have met with hearty approval. As a result of this cooperation the standardization of wool grades for diameter has been accomplished at a much earlier date than anticipated.

As wool is not highly perishable, it lends itself admirably to standardization. From the sheep's back, through the various channels of trade to the final manufacturing operation, grade remains constant. Therefore the standards for grades of wool here promulgated may rightly be termed producers', merchants', and manufacturers' grades. It is believed that they will be satisfactory in every phase of distribution and merchandising.

Need for standards for wool has long been recognized. Wool growers were among the first to realize that to introduce and stimulate better methods in the selection of animals for reproduction, to market wool more efficiently, wool standards were necessary. During the World War the absence of standards was again so clearly emphasized that the Department of Agriculture received many requests from all branches of the industry urging that the department establish standards for wool.

One of the first of such requests came in the form of a resolution adopted by the National Association of Wool Growers, assembled in annual convention in Salt Lake City, Utah, on November 14, 1914, which reads as follows:

Whereas at the present time there are no definite standards for the determination of the several grades of wool.

Therefore, be it resolved, That this association recommend that the Department of Agriculture create a standardization for wool the same as it has done with cotton, and, if possible, establish a set of definite standards by which the different grades of American wool may be distinguished.

When the work was undertaken by the department, dealers and manufacturers cooperated willingly by supplying samples of wool that represented their ideas of market grades. In most instances, these samples represented grades actually used by the houses submitting the samples. In this way many hundreds of samples, embracing many grades in market use were collected for the department.

These samples were assembled, examined, and studied by experts. Representative staples were drawn from samples, compared with others of the same stated grade and classified according to the diameter of the fibers. A study of these classified samples revealed a pronounced overlapping of the grades used, and showed none of the grades then existent to be acceptable to the trade as a whole.

Another classification of the samples was made in which all were arranged according to diameter of fiber, regardless of grade specified. By elimination of duplicates the number of samples representing the range in diameter of fiber, in almost equal gradations from the finest to the coarsest, was reduced to 26.

A subclassification divided the range covered by the 26 samples into 7 sections of approximately equal scope. A set of samples, duplicating the specimens of maximum diameter of fiber in each of the 7 groups, was prepared and set up as a possible means of defining the lines of demarcation for the 7 primary market grades.

On completion of this preliminary work the set of type samples was submitted to a number of wool and textile authorities called in conference to consider the proposed grades. As the members of the conference were favorable to the recommended grades, preparation of copies of what is now considered the original set was begun. Copies of this set, mounted in cabinets and accompanied by descriptive matter and a table of measurements for a suggested classification of the grades according to length of staple, were made available for release as the "Tentative wool grades" of the United States Department of Agriculture.

After investigation to determine the practicability of the tentative wool grades was conducted, when it was found that the proposed grades were feasible and practical, hearings were held at market centers to which members of the wool industry and all others interested were invited, and upon recommendation at the final hearing in Washington, D. C., February 6, 1923, these standardized grades were established by the Secretary of Agriculture as the official standards of the United States for grades of wool, to become effective for permissive use on July 1, 1923.

The specifications for the grades in these standards (now superseded) follow:

SECTION 1. *Grade fine.*—Fine shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is not greater than the sample marked "Fine" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official wool standards of the United States, grades."

SECTION 2. *Grade one-half blood.*—One-half blood shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "Fine" but not greater than the sample marked "One-half blood" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official wool standards of the United States, grades."

SECTION 3. *Grade three-eighths blood.*—Three-eighths blood shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "One-half blood" but not greater than the sample marked "Three-eighths blood" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official wool standards of the United States, grades."

SECTION 4. *Grade one-fourth blood.*—One-fourth blood shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "Three-eighths blood" but not greater than the sample marked "One-fourth blood" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official wool standards of the United States, grades."

SECTION 5. *Grade low one-fourth blood.*—Low one-fourth blood shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "One-fourth blood" but not greater than the sample marked "Low one-fourth blood" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agri-

culture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official wool standards of the United States, grades."

SECTION 6. *Grade common.*—Common shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "Low one-fourth blood," but not greater than the sample marked "Common" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official wool standards of the United States, grades."

SECTION 7. *Grade braid.*—Braid shall be wool which in diameter of fiber is greater than the sample marked "Common" and which approximates the sample marked "Braid" of a series of samples in the custody of the United States Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia in a container marked "Original official wool standards of the United States, grades."

SECTION 8. For the purposes of grading: Wool in the fleece shall be designated by the grade of the largest proportion of the fibers of the fleece.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the city of Washington this 18th day of May, 1923.

(Signed)

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Sets of the official standards of the United States for grades of wool were prepared and distributed to those connected with every branch of the industry.

At the final hearing held in Washington, D. C., the tentative wool grades were indorsed and their establishment as standards according to American nomenclature was recommended by the joint committee on research and standardization, representing the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, and the National Association of Worsted and Woolen Spinners. This committee further recommended that the department consult with authorities of the British wool and textile industries to the end that a correlation of the United States and British classifications could be effected, and a system of nomenclature worked out that would take cognizance of the wool imported into this country.

(It might be stated here that subsequently in actual practice it was discovered that for grading wool in the fleece the official standards for wool were applicable, but for the methods practiced in manufacture a refinement of the seven grades was necessary.)

Following the suggestions made by members of the industry at the final hearing in Washington, a committee comprising one representative each from the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Department of Commerce, and the manufacturing industry was appointed and proceeded to England in the interest of possible correlation of the American and English grades.

The Bradford Chamber of Commerce called a meeting of representatives of the English textile industries, including spinners, manufacturers, export merchants, and the British Wool Federation, to consider the correlation of English and American grades and the establishment of international standards for wool grades. These textile interests authorized the British Wool Federation to represent and act for the allied wool textile associations of England.

A representative committee of wool experts was appointed by the president of the British Wool Federation which, with the American committee, inspected the wool grades then in use by the various concerns in the Bradford district. At the culmination of this survey a set of 12 grades was prepared, representing the average Bradford qualities based on diameter of fiber. Each of the 12 samples was

equally divided and two sets of grade samples were thus obtained. One set was retained by the British Wool Federation and deposited with the Bradford Chamber of Commerce. The other set was brought to the United States for use in the further development of standards.

From these samples a set of tentative numerical grades representative of the average Bradford qualities was prepared and correlated with the grades of the official wool standards of the United States. A cabinet containing the resulting set was sent to England for the consideration of the committee of experts appointed by the British Wool Federation. After a careful examination by the committee slight changes were suggested. These changes were made when the cabinet was returned to Washington. The action of the joint English and American standardization committee was approved by a representative committee of the wool textile industry.

In September, 1925, the United States wool standardization committee, composed of George T. Willingmyre of the United States Department of Agriculture, Warren E. Emley of the United States Department of Commerce, and Marland C. Hobbs, representing the manufacturing associations, visited England. An invitation was extended to the National Association of Wool Growers to appoint a member of that association as a member of this committee to go to England but the executives of that association found it impossible to send a representative at that time. Two copies of the master sets of the average Bradford grades and the United States official grades were taken to Bradford, England, for the purpose of bringing to a final conclusion, if possible, the correlation of the American and English grades.

After a series of conferences with the English committee this was accomplished by unanimous agreement. The English committee suggested, in addition, the establishment of a set of samples of wool tops of the same diameter of fiber as the diameter of fiber in the numerical grades of wool. This suggestion met with the approval of the American committee.

An invitation was extended to each of the wool-combing establishments in the Bradford district to submit a set of samples representative of the grades made in their respective plants. In response, nearly all of the concerns submitted samples for use of the committee. The efforts of the committee were then directed toward the selection of a type from each of the grades which, when the resulting grades were arranged, would make a set having a grade to correspond in diameter of fiber to each of the 12 wool numerical grades.

Having reached a unanimous agreement as to each grade for top, 4 sample balls of top of each of the 12 grades were purchased by the British Wool Federation and of these 2 balls of each grade were presented by the British Wool Federation to the United States Department of Agriculture.

The cabinet containing the correlated grades for wool and the 24 balls of top were then brought to the United States. Exact duplicates of the master set of grades for wool and 2 balls of top for each grade of top, corresponding in grade to those forwarded to the United States were retained by the British Wool Federation.

When negotiations were completed, the British Wool Federation submitted their report to the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, stating that they had completed the work assigned them. The report was placed before a regular meeting of the council of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce and upon motion the work of the joint English and American standardization committee was unanimously approved. A copy of the letter transmitting this information follows:

THE BRADFORD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Incorporated

EXCHANGE, BRADFORD, 3d December, 1925.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the council of this chamber held on the 28th October, my council had under consideration the result of the conferences held in 1923 and in October of this year between representatives of the various branches of the wool industry, and it was reported that an agreement had been reached between representatives of the British Wool Federation and the representatives of the United States wool textile industry with regard to the correlation of the Bradford grades (diameter of fiber only) of wool and tops with those of the United States.

I have to inform you that on the motion of the president (Mr. John Emsley, J. P.), seconded by Mr. J. R. Pollit (senior vice president), my council unanimously approved of the correlation of these samples and expressed the hope that samples would be deposited in this chamber, in order that the members could examine same when they desired to do so.

I am, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

H. T. TULLOCK.

GEO. T. WILLINGMYRE, Esq.,
Care American Consulate General,
18 Cavendish Square, London, W. I.

After the arrival of the American committee in the United States, group conferences were held with members of the wool industry with reference to the establishment of numerical grades for wool and top. As a result of these several conferences a set of proposed numerical grades for wool and top were prepared and presented for consideration of members of the industry at the hearing in Washington, D. C., on April 29, 1926.

The work leading up to international standards and the development of the proposed standards and preparation of the forms were fully explained by members of the American committee. A recess was then declared to afford the representatives who attended the hearing an opportunity to examine the proposed grades. At the final session of the hearing comments and criticisms were urgently invited. As no opposition was manifested, a motion to indorse the grades and recommend the adoption as the official standards of the United States for grades of wool and wool top was unanimously passed.

In the establishment of these standards the requirements of the producers and merchants of the United States are adequately provided for. Sets of seven official grades will be prepared and distributed, each of which can be used as a basis for grading entire fleeces of wool. Either numerical designations or the American nomenclature may be used for these seven standard grades.

Sets of 12 standard grades will be issued and each grade may be used as a basis for the necessary division of the qualities found

within fleeces when wool is sorted for manufacture. The grade terms for the sorting grades are grouped and they correspond with the grade terms for grading wool. The following tabulation shows the relationship between the names used for the 12 numerical grades in the new official standards and the names used for the seven official grades which are now superseded:

New terminology (numerical)	Old terminology (American)
80's	
70's	Fine.
64's	
60's	
58's	$\frac{1}{2}$ blood.
56's	$\frac{3}{8}$ blood.
50's	$\frac{1}{4}$ blood.
48's	
46's	Low $\frac{1}{4}$ blood.
44's	Common.
40's	
36's	Braid.

Indorsements of the official standards of the United States for grades of wool and wool top received from manufacturers associations:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS

President

FRANKLIN W. HOBBS

Vice Presidents
Addison L. Green.
George H. Hodgson.
Nathaniel Stevens.

Secretary and treasurer
Walter Humphreys.

80 FEDERAL STREET, Room 1021,
Boston, Mass., June 11, 1926.

Resolved, That the National Association of Wool Manufacturers approves the steps taken by the United States Department of Agriculture in correlating the Bradford count system with the United States standard nomenclature for wool grades and recommends that these correlated counts be promulgated as a part of the United States standard nomenclature for wool grades.

Resolved, That the National Association of Wool Manufacturers indorses the plan of the United States Department of Agriculture for standard grades for tops in terms of the United States standard nomenclature for wool and recommends that standards for tops be promulgated by the United States.

Attest:

(Signed)

WALTER HUMPHREYS,
Secretary.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WORSTED AND WOOLEN SPINNERS

Thomas H. Ball, *President*
Warner J. Steel, *Vice President*
J. J. Nevins, *Secretary-Treasurer*

45 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET,
New York, May 14, 1926.

Resolved, That the National Association of Worsted and Woolen Spinners do hereby wish to express their approval of the adoption of wool grade standardization of wool and tops by the United States Department of Agriculture.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF WOOLEN AND WORSTED MANUFACTURERS

45 East Seventeenth Street

*President, Robert T. Francis**Vice Presidents, Donald D. Mitchell, W. V. E. Terhune**Executive Committee**Chairman, G. B. Sanford**A. C. Buckley.*
H. R. Merrill.
*D. D. Mitchell.**A. M. Plyer.*
W. V. E. Terhune.
*F. W. Tipper.**Secretary-Treasurer, J. J. Nevins*
Field Secretary, H. E. Peabody
Telephone—Stuyvesant 2800

NEW YORK, June 11, 1926.

Resolved, That the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers hereby expresses its approval of the adoption and establishment as standards by the United States Department of Agriculture of the 12 numerical wool and top grades presented for consideration of the industry at the wool hearing in Washington, April 29, 1926.

(Signed)

J. J. NEVINS,
Secretary.